AMUSEMENTS T AIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATEN Broadway. CROS

DOWNRY THEATER, Bowery Lucille Tour Porseventia Humay - Wy Gov's Victim-Consider Broth-NIBLO'S, Broady ay. - A ! / HTE CHAMPETES-URIELLE

WATIONAL TO IMATE Shathen street -JACE SERF-AVERIGAT / MUSEUM Afternoon, American Gwi-CHRIST I'S AMERIC! IN OPERA HOURE, 472 Broad-WOOT'S HINSTRE! ,HATL 444 Broadway - ETHIOPIAN

BUCKLEY'S OPE! LA HOUSE 539 Broadway -BUCK PRANCONI'S I HPPODRORE -Madison Square, st., Friday, July 7, 1854.

To the Public. M HERAID has now the large wreal in Europe or Am rica.

A a rireulation of nearly secondy thousand abou nded thousand sheets per week; or over editions of sheets per annum.

Collins mail steamship Mantic, Capt. West

European mails will close in this city at half past which in the morning, Warner Hanner, (printed in French and English,) shed do half past wine o'clock in the Single sopies in wrappers, sixpense.

abscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the From Hanam will be received at the following places Barrou. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.

BOSS. Edwards, Sandterd & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.

B. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.

Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bours

The Nows.

THE BECENT STOCK SWINDLE.

It appears that Mr. Robert Schuyler's swindling transactions were not confined to the New York and New Haven Railroad Company. The Harlem Bailroad Company have been sufferers in a different way. There has been no over issue of stock, but the assets of the company have been purioised and appropriated to his individual use. It is our imappropriates to me individual use. It is our many persistent that the whole is not known yet. We trust the worst has already come to light. Mr. Schuyler has not been confined to his house by sickness lately. The statements about an attack of he ge of the lungs were inventions. He has gene to Canada, or some other cool place. New York was too het to held him.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Gillette presen the resolutions recently passed by the Legislature of Connecticat on the subject of slavery, and censuring Mr. Toucey for his course on the Nebraska question. Mr. T. defended his conduct, disclaiming any sympathy with the mongrel majority of the present Legislature, and commenting severely on the law recently passed practically nullifying the Fugitive Slave aw. He regarded the vote of censure as the highest compliment which could have been paid him by that majority. The vetced Indigent Insane Land taken up and rejected by twenty-six nays to twenty-one year. On the 8th of March the b twenty-five yeas to twelve nays. The

Sollowing is the vote given on that occasion:—
YAM-Messra. Badger, Bell, Brown, Chase, Clayton
Daw on, Dooge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, Fish,
Foot, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones of Tennessee
Morien, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Summer, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade and Walker—25.

KAYA-Messra. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Cass, Clay,
Dodge of lowe, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit, Weller and Williams—12.

We refer to the telegraphic report for the vot

given yesterday. Several bills of a miscellaneous

character were passed.

The Appropriation bill was taken up in the House.

\$630,000 were appropriated for the purchase of the the property be exempted from taxation, and the pre-sent lease be annulled. The appropriation for completing custom houses, involving \$331,000, was agreed to. The marine hospitals have been pro-perly cared for. The District of Columbia has been awfully slighted. The appropriation for continuing the water works was rejected, and the bill providing for the Capitol extension was also defeated. After sme alterations in the plan of the proposed im-revenuents the appropriation will probably be sade. Most of the amendments made to the Appropriation bill in committee were agreed to. NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The coalition party in the New Hampshire Legisfature have succeeded in preventing an election of United States Senators. Yesterday, after three un-successful ballottings, a motion to indefinitely post-pone was adopted, by 159 to 147, thus settling the question for this session. The issue of this struggle cannot but be exceedingly mortifying to the Presi-dent. But, as if to fill the measure of his humilia-tion, the coalition, not satisfied with defeating the inistration candidates for Senators and State resentatives and Senators in Congress who voted for the Nebruska bill, adopted a resolve to present a copy of the anti-Nebrasks resolutions to the Presi-This smacks of persecution.

PROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE We have files of the Commercial Advertiser to the 13th of May. All accounts from the territories

beyond the Free State concur in describing them as in a state of unusual tranquillity. Within the colony attention continued to be engrossed by the The Cape Town Mail of the 13th of May says:-

"The expectations raised by the reported discovery of gold in South Africa have not been realized. In small quantities it has undoubtedly been found, but not so as to afford a prospect of remuneration for the labor required to extract it. From the lead mines, on the other hand, substantial returns are received, yielding large profits."

Inferior and common grades of State flour fell off from 25c. a 50c. per barrel yesterday. Indian corn was 2c. a 3c. per bushel lower, while wheat was

Cotton was firm, with moderate sales at full prices, and in some cases at about jc. higher than the prices current before the European news. Pork again declined, with sales of meas at \$11.75, and a forced sale was made at \$11.50. Prime was

THE LAW COURTS.

The case of Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, an alleged luna tic, came up before Judge Clerke, in the Supreme Court, and after argument and personal conversa-tion between the Judge and Mr. V., his Honor discharged him from restraint.

A decision was delivered by Judge Campbell on the rights of bona fide purchasers. The case of Horace H. Day against the New England Car Spring Company, which has occupied the United States Circuit Court, Judge Betts presiding. for the past six weeks, terminated yesterday mor ningi n consequence of the announcement of the of the jaron. The case will, therefor

have to be commenced de nove.

The Walker divorce trial is still going on in the Court of Common Pleas. A full report of yesterday's proceedings is given in another column. AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. In view of the progress of the cholers, the for

nity
JACOB A. WESTERVELS, Mayor,
JACOB A. WESTERVELS, Mayor,
NATHAN C. E.T., Prest. Board of Aldermos,
EDWIN J. BRGWN, Most of Councilmen,
WILLIAM ROCKWELL, M. D., Res. Physicism,
JRDEDIAH MILLER, Hearth Com.

WILLIAM ROCK WELL, M. D. Res. Physics., RENEDIAH RULLER. Heath Com.
THOMAR K. DOWNING. City Inspector, New York. July 6, 1864. Health Commissioners.
The Board of Alderman held their third meeting of the July sessions last evening. A report was received from the committee adverse to the reorganization of the Fire Department, on the greends that it would be Hegal and moperative, and that it would be neither beneficial nor add to the efficiency of the department. The Committee on Railroads have concurred in the resolution to creek a bridge over the Harlem Railroad at Ninetieth street. The Board meet again this evening.

meet again this evening.

The Councilmen transacted business last evening, but their proceedings present nothing of general

The Board of Supervisors also met and transacted considerable business, but none of any public importance. The bills of the four Coroners of the city for the last quarter, amounting to \$4,205, being for six hundred and four inquests, held during that period, were referred.

Mr. Baker, the Fire Marshal, has caused the arrest of a man named James Turner, charged with setting fire to a dwelling house in Amos street on onday last. A report of the case will be found elsewhere in to-day's paper.

Mesara. Ayres & Mott, proprietors of the Chelsea

Iron Works, in this city, yesterday entertained a select party of invited guests at a very elegantly served collation, which was given inside of a newly cast cylindrical gas meter of immense proportions. MISCELLANEOUS.

In another column we give a full account of the

ecent terrible catastrophe on the Susquehannah Railroad, together with a list of the victims.

Railroad, together with a list of the victims.

Advices from Barbadoes to the 15th ult. bring intelligence of the frightful prevalence of the cholera. As many as four hundred persons per day had fallen victims. And the whole number of deaths since the commencement of the epidemic is set down at five thousand. We hope this is an exaggeration.

Accounts from the plains represent that the cholera had made sad havoc with the emigrant trains. The Indians had been depredating to an unusual

The Indians had been depredating to an unusua extent.

A most extraordinary law trial, lately had before

Chief Justice Jervis and a Middlesex jury, at London, is published in to day's paper. It exhibits the moral relations existing between France and Eng-land in no enviable light. Full details of the late destructive fire at Phila-delphia are given elsewhere.

The Unfinished Work of Congress—Sh Neglect of the Public Interests

It having been decided by joint resolution of both houses, that Congress is to adjourn sine die on Friday, the fourth day of August next, we publish this morning, for the information of the country, a list of the unfinished business up to this time, and the greater portion of which will remain unacted apon this session. Of all the bills enumerated there is no certainty and very little probability that any of them but the appropriation measures will be passed upon. Large as the list is which we present this morning, it only includes such bills as have been read twice, referred to the committees, and have been reported back favorably. As many more bills are lying on the desks of members waiting for a call of reports from committees, to enable them to see the light.

With one hundred and fifty-nine democratic

members in the House, it is useless for the adninistration to attempt to escape the responsi bility of the state of the public business in Congress, or of the early adjournment, which has been agreed upon notwithstanding that the u finished business is greater than was ever left by any previous legislature. The adjournment Senate, and Mr. Orr, in the House. It was regarded-and justly so-as an administration measure, and as such passed with the same ala crity that the ten million swindle was gulped

down.
We find, then, that the administration—coming into power with an overwhelming majority in both branches of Congress, promising largely in the inaugural and annual messages—has failed as completely in carrying out its pledges in legislation, as it has in its national and foreign policy. A more wretched, miserable fallure was never before witnessed in our history; and if the administration escapes the malediction of the public, it will be simply because contempt has usurped the place of indignation.

But let the majority of the present House of Representatives remember that they cannot Representatives remember that they cannot escape the personal responsibility which attaches to the shameless neglect of their duties, under the plea that the administration approves of their conduct. The issue will be made at the next election, and the public will point to an eight months' session, barren of all results, remarkable for nothing but the readiness with which the Treasury was depleted at the will of the executive, to fill the pockets of needy speculators and nameless adventurers. What has become of the Harbor and River bill? Why is the tariff untouched, when it is known that the existing duties are so high as to create a surplus and lock up millions of the specie of the country in the Treasury, to the detriment of trade and commerce, and imposing a useless and onerous tax upon the consumer? The ocean mail steamer service remains unamended.
The reorganization of the navy is as far off as ever. But it is useless to go through the list. It is sufficient to say that nothing has been done—everything must be filed away as "un-finished business."

In the face of all this, Mr. Jones, of Tennes see, the great economist, moved on Saturday an adjournment over till yesterday. Our legis lators, in an excess of patriotism, could not con tent themselves with celebrating the anniver sary of our national independence upon one day, as all citizens outside of Congress do they must have two Fourths of July, even if the public business has to come to a stand in consequence. Did it ever occur to them that such neglect of their duties disgraced that day, instead of honoring it?

We have no desire to see the session lengthened. It is very evident that the present Congress is anxious to emulate the imbecility of the administration, and as there is no prospect of their doing anything, the sooner they disperse the better. But there are four weeks left of the session, and it is yet possible o get

h some of the business, if m mb only turn the r attention to it. That they will de so, is more than doubtful—that they can do to could easily be demonstrated. What reason can be given to the country for not meet-ing earlier than twelve o'l cr, and for rning at three? In he com adjourning at three? In he commence-ment of a session, the mornings are consumed in attending committees, and there'ore, al-though the hour of meeting is 12 o'clock, members have been working for some hours before that time in their committee rooms. But there is no such excuse now. The committees have got through nearly all their business, and their reports are ready to be presented whenever opportunity occurs. Members have nothing to do in the morning, an 1 the House and Ser abould meet at 10 o'clock. If this were done and the committees duly call d upon for reports, and the reports acted upon, a vast amount of business might yet be accomplished —leaving, nevertheless, hundreds of bills un-acted upon. To do this, however, the schoolboy orations, for which the present House has become notorious, should be stopped; members hould remember that Congress is not intended as a debating school for the display of tenthrate statesmen; and the fact should not overlooked that when men are elected to the federal legislature they are morally bound to attend to the public business, by all the sacred solemnity of their oath of office as well as by the scarcely less binding consideration of common henesty, due to the one hundred thousa citizens which each member represents.

We have no faith, however, that any such ourse will be pursued. On the contrary it is more that probable that the Committee of Ways and Means will succeed in monopolizing all the balance of the present sesion with the appropriation bills. The istration will take care to have plenty of noney placed at their disposal; and with full pockets and three years and a half yet to run before they can be kicked out, what do they care for the public interest? There is in reali ty no necessity for occupying a week in the onsideration of all the appropriation bills, if they were confined, as they should be, to appropriations for carrying out existing laws. It is the swindling propositions which are smug-gled into them which create debate; and knowing the character of the officials at the wes end of Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, it is no wonder that a few honest men should it disposed to investigate closely all bills recon mended by them before their passage. Will the House proceed to business in earnest f the balance of the session? We shall see.

The Recent Wall Street Frand-Levislatt # Required.

People are not generally aware of the exten

of the disaster which the over-issue of New Ha ven railroad stock has caused. It is well that the facts should be stated at length. It is dis covered that within the last few months, Ro bert Schuyler being at the same time Pres and New York transfer agent of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, certificate for 19,000 to 20,000 spurious shares of stock have been issued, and pawned to banks and capitalists. The only requisites to render the certificates valid were the signature of Robe ( Schuyler, President, and the cognizance of the same Robert Schuyler, Transfer Agent. The company had such confidence in him, that he had been invested with both these offices and clothed with sole uncontrolled power. In fact with the exception of one or two very cautio individuals, no one seems to have thought that any sheck would have been salutary or prudent. Thus exposed to temptation, and need ing money daily, it seems that Robert Schuy ler issued and signed certificates for the amount of stock mentioned above, in addition to the capital stock of the company. These fraudu-lent certificates were handed to banks and capitalists as collateral security for loans to the firm of R. & G. L. Schuyler, and were received with the confidence which the New Haven Rail-road and the name of the Schuylers always used to inspire. It is now found that they are any previous legislature. The adjournment spurious. The net consequence is that the sprought about by the exertions of two prothe payment of its last dividend. has been doing business on a capital of three millions of dollars, has now in circulation a floating capital of five. The cer-tificates fraudulently issued by Robert Schuyler are as good, in the hands of a bona fide holder and as against the company, as any other evidences of stock. The banks who lent money on them are safe. Whether the fraudulent cer tificates were issued in the name of the Schuylers or in that of the creditor, they are valid negotiable securities, and represent an equal proportion of interest in the earnings of the company with all the other certificates of stock. This point is unquestionable, at whatever con-clusion the easy conscience of a director and the ingenious distinctions of pettifoggers may arrive. It follows, as an obvious conseque that, the holders being safe, the innocent shareholders are the real victims of the fraud that has just come to light. To illustrate the matter practically, a man who a few months ago invested-as many did-a trifle under ten thousand dollars in the purchase of one hundred shares of New Haven Railroad stock, now finds, his interest, by the operation of this fraudulent issue, reduced to a value of some three to four thousand dollars. A or B who invested his savings in the proverbially safe stock, loses, independently of the decline in value produced by the Norwalk accident and other causes, two-fifths of the money he paid through Mr. Schuyler's conduct. If he held one hundred shares, he understood at the time of his purchase, that he was possessor of one three hundredth part of the property and profits of the New Haven Railroad Company: the over issue of stock reduces his interest to one five hundredth part in the same property and profits. It is true that with judicious management a compromise may be effected that will place the shareholders in a better position than this. If the company, instead of recognizing the spurious stock, pay the holders thereof the amounts they have advanced on it in bonds of the company at six or seven per cent, some twelve hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds may sweep off the over issue and leave the capital stock at its present figure. But for the present, that capital stock virtually stands at five instead of three millions, and every honest shareholder is cheated of his proportion of the

difference between these two sums. Much clamor has been made about this nefarious transaction, and the mercantile community have been grievously shocked at so whole sale a swindle. Considering the character of the company and of Robert Schuyler, astonshment is certainly warranted. But we must not forget that it is not the first instance of the kind we have known. Only a few weeks ago, seeing their expulsion at a coming elemente a fraudulent issue of certificates of in order to command a majority of votes.

fraud was of course discovered, transaction
the stock were arrested, and large sums of m
lost by innocent holders. It is rumared other stocks. The state of the law being that a president or directors are not per sponsible for frauds of this nature, a ten is offered which few can resist. Dete takes place when, as in the case of the Par Vein Company, suspicion is aroused by the brazen impudence of the swindle, or, as in the case of the New Haven Railroad Company, when the perpetrator of the fraud fails, his affairs are brought to light. When both these contingencies can be avoided, the fraud may be safely practised for years.

It is of vital necessity to our financial inte-rests that a check should be placed on this sort of swindling, and the power of making fraudulent issues of stock forever taken from un pulous men. Robert Schuyler has only be ruilty of a breach of trust, for which he is not enally accountable. In this point the law is defective. We should at once insist on the passage of a law by which over issues of stock passage of a law by which over issues of stock by presidents, directors or transfer agents, would be declared a misdemeanor punishable by inprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of years. This precaution would deter many from committing frauds of this nature. It would not suffice alone, however; as the imprisonment of Mr. Schuyler or the Parker Vein directors would not restore the money they have filched from their hareholders.

This just satisfaction should be secured by mposing on the directors of all corporate financial institutions a personal liability in respect of over issues of stock. It was the busiess of the directors of the New Haven Railroad Company to examine the stock ledger and the transfer book day by day; had they done so, no spurious stock could ever have been issued. They have, by their neglect in this respect, betrayed the interests they received in trust from the shareholders; and it would be but bare jus tice that they should atone for that neglect by bearing the present loss on their individual shoulders. Unfortunately, the law holds them harm less, just as it did in the Norwalk accident business. This is a second defect in our code. Scores of railroad and bank directors do not enter the institutions they have in charge once in six months: hence the facility dishonest presidents and managers enjoy for the comm of frauds. A law should be passed imposing on every director of a corporate institution whose stock is in the market a personal liability to the shareholders for all stock fraudulently issued. This would compel bank and railroad directors to look so closely after the stock books that fraudulent issues would be impossible : and the additional responsibility of the

office might be compensated by a salary.

It has been likewise suggested that fraudulent issues of stock might be prevented by the establishment of a general transfer effice, and establishment of a general transfer office, and register of stocks, under charge of a public fficer. Could such an office be establi would doubtless meet the end desired. But the lifficulties in the way of such an innevation are formidable in the extreme. No corporate body would willingly surrender into the hands of a public officer so essential a part of its private usiness as the transfer of its stock; and such men as Robert Schuyler commit frauds, where could an honest transfer agent be found? What security would be adequate to lasure in-tegrity from a man who would have it in his power to cheat the public of millions? The otion is nevertheless worth consideration : a plan might possibly be suggested which would obviate these objections. At all other remedies we recommend should at once

THE WEATHER.—During the past three or four days we have been treated to a pretty fair specimen of the kind of weather they have at the tropics; the mercury was up to ninety-five, and in some places as high as ninety-seven, while the city was converted into one vast to death. So intense was the heat during the day that no person could stand with impunity under the sun for an hour; the pavements almost as hot under the feet as burning coals; the naked hand could not touch iron which had been exposed to the sun's rays without blistering, and even the little wind that was vouch safed to our parched city was like a blast from furnace. What rendered this weather so alarming to the timid, was the knowledge of the prevalence of cholers in our midst, and the fact that it is generally more fatal in such a condition of the atmosphere. We trust, how-ever, that the report of the City Inspector will show a decrease in the mortality from this fearful scourge, and we would recommend every one to abstain from all excess in eating and

Last year we had just such weather for four or five days, without the slightest intermission, and a terrible mortality from sun-stroke was the consequence. In one week over three hundred persons died from the effects of the heat; but the deaths recorded from this cause during the present season, have been comparatively few, so far as we have yet learned. The difference between the intense heat of our summer and that of the tropics is particularly worthy of note, for while it continues in our climate for three or four days with slight change, and is then followed by a sudden transition to cold, there is very little cessation to it for the season in the tropics, except at night, when it s moderated by a light breeze. But for this it would be impossible for man to exist near the equator. The evenings here, however, brought but slight relief, and many endeavored in vain to seek in the forgetfulness of sleep repose afto seek in the forgetruiness of sleep repose at-ter the burning heat of the day. It must not be supposed, however, that the heat this year has exceeded that of former years, as it will be seen from the following table that the mercury ranged as high since 1844:-

The foregoing table presents the highest range of the mercury during those years; but we may state here that the heat was of longer duration in 1849 and 1850 than in any other year in the last decade.

THE GRAPESHOT-VERY SUSPICIOUS .- The bark Grapeshot, late from this port, with a cargo of second-hand artillery and old muskets bound for the Gulf of Mexico, and a market somewhere in those waters, it is said was late ly seen at the Isle of Pines, which is along-side the island of Cuba. It has been accordingly surmised that the arms on board the said ve

are designed for the equipment of the Creole aid of the fitibusteroes spon their next is ion. Possibly so; but as George Law and seve ral enterprising Yankees were the co of the artillery and small arms in question, and as their shipment was doubtless a business job, we are rather inclined to think that the cargo was intended for Sants Anna, and that the peries concerned have held back the ship, awaiting the ratification of the Gadaden tres the payment of the first seven millions to Gen. Almonte. The money having been drawn, if the Grapeshot does not soon make her appearance at Vera Cruz, George Law & Co. will be open to the suspicion of being engaged in some pretty extensive revolutionary specula-tions in the island of Cuba. A short time ago the Grapeshot was reported as having been seen in the British Channel; then we hear that she is at the Belise, and then at the Isle of Pines, close inchore against Cuba. Dodging about in this way, shouldn't wonder if she were to make her next appearance at Havana, as the prize of some Spanish cruiser. At all events, the movements of the Grapeshot have been very mys-terious and somewhat suspicious. Wonder if Marcy knows anything about her.

HOT WEATHER AND HOT WORE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- On Wednesday last the thermoneter ranged between 98 and 100 in Concord. New Hampshire. On the same day, the popular branch of the Legislature passed a series of red-hot free soil resolutions, to the following

1. Against the introduction of slavery into

free Territories—160 to 118. 2. Against the repeal of the Missouri com promise-155 to 119.

3. Approving the course in Congress, against the Nebraska bill, of Mesers. Kittridge and Morrison-156 to 110.

4. Repudiating their Senators in Congress and Harry Hibbard of the House, for supporting the Nebraska bill-152 to 117.

Hot work this, for hot weather like that of Wednesday. And this is the condition of freesoilism, to which our present free soil coalition administration has brought the State of New Hampshire. We shall perhaps have a report from New York still more interesting to the South in November next.

Stekness in the Theatrical Profession.

TEMPORANY SUSTENSION OF THE TWO OFERAS.
The members of the theatrical profession have been rather severely visited by the prevailing epidemic. We no sooner hear of the suspension of Barney Williams's performances at the Broadway from this case, than it is followed by similar aunouncements at Cartle Garden and Niblo's, in consequence of the librass of Madame Bertucca Maretask and Madame Anna Thillon. The following certificate was yesterday issued by the director of the Cartle Garden opera:—

NOTICE.

In consequence of the sudden illness of Madame Bertucca Maretisk, as will appear from the annexed medical certificate, there will be no performance at Castle Garcien until Monday avening, July 10:—
The undersigned certify that Madame Bertucca Maretisk is suffering from the effects of an attack of cholera morbus, and are of the opinion that it would be hazardous for her to appear in opera at present.

JOHN J. CRANE, M.D.,

Washington Hotel, July 8, 1884.

Machinet the relume of the more departure symp-

Washington Hotel, July 6, 1854.

Although the violence of the more dangerous symptoms has abated, Madame Maretreek is still in a very critical state, and the management has exercised a wise discretion in temporarily closing the theatre. The excessive heat of the weather would be in itself a sufficient justification for such a step, as until some modification of the present high temperature is obtained but few persons will be disposed to brave it, aggravated as it is in a crowded theatre.

The nature of Madame Thillon's illness is not publicly stated, but we believe that it is a modified form of the same complaint. As Niblo has not thought it necessary

same complaint. As Niblo has not thought it necessary to issue any bulletin on the subject, we may conclude that her indisposition is not of a very serious and, consequently, is not likely to be of a very protracted character. The public will hall with pleasure, for the sakes of those popular criticles as well as for their own, the re

Coroners' Inquests.

Fatal Fall—Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest, at the New York Hospital, apon the body of John Kenny, who died on Wednesday night. Deceased, on Wednesday last, had been employed in sisting the roof of the house 162 Greenwich street, when he fell from the or the house for dreamagn street, when he fail from the upper roof—a distance of twenty five feet—to the lower one, and received a compound fracture of the skull, and broke several ribe in his left side. He was ploted up insensible, and taken to the hospital, where he died in a few hours, from the injuries he had received. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a

New York about a week.

THE MCRORR ON BOARD THE SELF SIDDOMR.—An inqui
was yesterday held by Coroner Gamble, at the Beller
Hospital, upon the body of the German who was a least
him Hiddons, who, on the morni-

Young, both of whom dis quer, supposed to be ch ook place. The Coroner a body of an infant air

In the hi

were found guilty. Kehrmi a fine of \$1,000 and be in iail—McCormick to new a